DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 379 426 CE 068 126

TITLE Displaced Homemaker Program 1991-1993 Biennial Report.
INSTITUTION Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, Olympia.
PUB DATE 20 Jan 94
NOTE 29p.; For the 1989-91 report, see ED 365 858.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Adult Education; Community Colleges; *Displaced Homemakers; Educational Cooperation; Educational Objectives; Employment Services; Job Placement; Job Training; *Outcomes of Education; *Participant Characteristics; Program Administration; Program Costs; *Program Effectiveness; Program Implementation; *State Programs; Statewide Planning; Two Year Colleges; *Womens Education
IDENTIFIERS *Washington

ABSTRACT

Between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1993, Washington State's Displaced Homemaker Program (DHP) served a total of 55,363 individuals. The program's intensive instructional services component was completed by 2,496 eligible displaced homemakers, 84% of whom were aged 30-59. Of the DHP participants, 84% were white, 75% were separated or divorced, 79% had 0 to 2 dependents, 79% had a high school diploma or its equivalent, 55% received training, and 45% were placed in employment. DHP information/referral service costs and employment/training placement costs averaged $13.84 and $303.85 per person, respectively. The program focused on the following areas: reducing barriers to employment by informing participants of employment and training opportunities, making them aware of their skills and abilities, increasing their self-confidence, helping them clarify their employment goals, and teaching them job search skills. It was estimated that employment of the 1991-1993 program graduates will generate $3.6 million in state tax revenues in 1993-1995. The program's success was attributed to collaboration among diverse agencies and organizations. A longitudinal study of program graduates and increased funding to meet increasing demands for DHP services were recommended. (Appended are data on the budgets/expenditures and proposed/actual outcomes of eight DHP sites.) (MN)

**********
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
**********

ED 379 426

*Richard R. Sonstelie*
Chair
Mercer Island

*Ann Daley*
Olympia

*Larry Hanson*
Everett

*Vicki McNeill*
Spokane

*Gay Selby*
Kelso

*David Shaw*
Richland

*David K.Y. Tang*
Seattle

*Elson S. Floyd*
Executive Director

# DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM
# 1991-1993 BIENNIAL REPORT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

J. Sainsbury

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

**WASHINGTON STATE**
**HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD**

**JANUARY 20, 1994**

CE 066 126



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

VANDER MEY, Cheryl - Chair
Skagit Valley Hospital

ALEXANDER, Vernessa
Bellevue, Washington

BELL, Jerry
Department of Social & Health Services

BERRY, Donna
Department of Labor and Industry

BILES, Renee
Yakima, Washington

ECKSTROM, Steve
Department of Community Development

GILBERT, Meredith
Mercer Island, Washington

GRANT, Juanita
Renton, Washington

NERAAS, Bev
Spokane, Washington

REYES, Gloria
Seattle, Washington

ROLFE, Donna
Longview, Washington

SCHMIDT, Roy
State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

SMITH, Kathy
Weyerhaeuser Technology Center

SORIANO, Joni
Edmonds, Washington

SPENCER, Patricia
Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board

TOLMAN, Janet
Department of Employment Security

VAN DEURSEN, Harriet
Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

WINSLOW-BYRNE, Nina
Spokane, Washington

LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS

THE HONORABLE
LORRAINE WOJAHN
Tacoma, Washington

THE HONORABLE TRACEY J. EIDE
Federal Way, Washington

Dawn Hitchens, Program Manager
Higher Education Coordinating Board



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


Executive Summary . . . . . i

Major Findings . . . . . i

Background . . . . . 1

Governing Philosophy . . . . . 1

Program Administration . . . . . 2

Fiscal and Placement Data . . . . . 4

Economic Impact of the Program . . . . . 5

Scope of Services Provided . . . . . 6

Professional Development . . . . . 8

Demographics and Program Use . . . . . 9

Client Profile . . . . . 10

Service Evaluation . . . . . 11

Highlights . . . . . 12

Summary . . . . . 13

Program Issues and Recommendations . . . . . 14

**APPENDIX**

Contractor Activities . . . . . A1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nineteen hundred and ninety four marks fifteen years that the Washington State Displaced Homemaker Program has been providing services for eligible displaced homemakers. The prime directive of this program is to "establish multipurpose service centers and programs to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services for displaced homemakers so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life" (RCW 28B.04).

The Higher Education Coordinating Board has administered, monitored and evaluated Displaced Homemaker services since the Legislature funded a pilot project in March, 1979. This report focuses on the two years of program activities from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1993, and addresses the main goal of the Displaced Homemaker Program: to assist displaced homemakers in attaining independence and economic security.

### MAJOR FINDINGS

- The statewide program served a total of 55,363 persons, while approximately 2,496 eligible displaced homemakers completed the intensive instructional services component.

- Approximately 84 percent of the eligible displaced homemakers who completed the intensive instructional services were in the prime working age range of 30-59 years.

- Eighty-four percent of the participants were white/caucasian; seventy-five percent were separated or divorced; seventy-nine percent had zero to two dependents; and seventy-nine percent had a high-school diploma or the equivalent, or some college.

- DHP placed 55 percent in training and 45 percent in employment, which reflects that some displaced homemaker graduates were simultaneously placed.

- The average cost for information and referral service was $13.84 per person, while employment and training placement costs averaged $303.85 per person.

- DHP focused on reducing barriers to employment. Participants received information regarding employment and training opportunities, became aware of their skills and abilities, increased self-confidence, developed clearer employment goals and learned new job search skills.

- Of the increased earned income generated through employment from the 1991-93 program graduates, the state can look forward to $3.6 million returned through tax revenues in the 1993-95 biennium. The state can also expect an estimated $4.5 million in savings from reduced levels of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) grant payments. A return on the state's investment is potentially $8.1 million which is attributable to the Displaced Homemaker Program.

- A key factor in the successes of DHP is the collaboration among diverse agencies and organizations contributing to statewide savings and reduction of service duplication by state agencies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the strategic plan, the Displaced Homemaker Program Advisory Committee developed two recommendations to strengthen the program. The Displaced Homemaker Program's strategic plan has been guiding program administration and committee activities since 1990.

The first recommendation is to locate research funds and implement a longitudinal study on program graduates. An assessment on displaced homemaker graduates is an important way to determine long-term program effectiveness.

Second, based on the steady increase in demand for services provided by the program, and on the increased cultural/ethnic diversity of the population, the Higher Education Coordinating Board should pursue strategies for increased funding for the 1995-97 biennium.

## DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM
1991-93 Biennium

### BACKGROUND

As the administrating agency for the Displaced Homemaker Program (DHP), the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) is required to submit a biennial program report to the Governor and the Legislature. This report encompasses program activities from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1993.

Fifteen years ago the Washington State Legislature established a pilot project to serve displaced homemakers. In 1982 and again in 1987, the Legislature amended the Act to continue services and to expand the scope of assistance provided by the program. The prime directive of the program is to "establish multipurpose service centers and programs to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services for displaced homemakers, so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life" (RCW 28B.04).

A displaced homemaker is defined in the statute as an individual who: (a) has worked in the home for ten or more years providing unsalaried household services for family members on a full-time basis; (b) is not gainfully employed; (c) needs assistance in securing employment; and (d) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or has been dependent on federal assistance but is no longer eligible for that assistance, or is supported as the parent of minor children by public assistance or spouse support but whose children are within two years of reaching eighteen years of age.

### GOVERNING PHILOSOPHY

A displaced homemaker graduate from the Displaced Homemaker Center of South Central Washington recently submitted a letter, summing up her experience as a displaced homemaker. "My husband left me and our two children. We had been married for twenty-one years." During that time, she had never worked off the family farm. "I was panic stricken. I felt as if I was poised on the edge of a bottomless pit, ready to fall in. I was forty years old with no marketable skills and alone for the first time in more than twenty years."

After receiving what she felt was some negative advice on how to be a "system user," she found the Displaced Homemaker Center at Yakima Valley College. "This program has kept me from floundering in a sea of self pity." The intensive instructional services helped to "clearly define our goals and realize our abilities." "These classes have given me the confidence to do that. I'm not curled up in a little ball of panic. It has taught me to see the assets I do have that will allow me to get on with my life."

This story illustrates the pressing needs of displaced homemakers: low self-confidence, lack of money and employment skills. The program assists displaced homemakers in their personal growth, career development, and search for employment by helping them to overcome barriers such as severe low self-esteem, domestic violence, homelessness, drug and alcohol abuse.

An important objective of the Displaced Homemaker Program is "to provide necessary training opportunities, counseling and services to increase the employability of displaced homemakers." Evidence of increased employability is measured by: 1) entry into full-time or part-time employment; 2) increased earnings and/or responsibility, for those already employed; and/or 3) entry into vocational or academic training. In addition, the program provides training and educational services designed to bring about behavioral changes necessary for increased employability. For example, with increased self-confidence displaced homemakers are better able to formulate clear employment goals, increase their awareness of employment and training opportunities and increase their knowledge of job search skills.

## PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Displaced Homemaker Act allows for two levels of service to displaced homemakers: 1) multipurpose service centers located in highly populated areas and; 2) programs on a smaller scale in rural locations. The Legislature amended the Act in 1982, to include statewide outreach and information services. This has been accomplished through an expanded role both by program staff at the HECB and at the local contractor sites in outreach, technical assistance, and supplemental marketing activities.

Service providers specialized their individual program or center to meet the needs of displaced homemakers in their regional area, with an emphasis on ethnic-appropriate services and outreach/recruitment activities for culturally diverse displaced homemakers. Four primary categories of service were designated for the Displaced Homemaker Program's objectives:

1. Information, Referral and Support Services were directed toward a large number of displaced homemakers and service providers residing in the defined geographical area. Services may have been provided through a variety of means, such as workshops, telephone counseling, coordinated outreach, and cooperative agreements with other agencies in the community.

2. Intensive Instructional Services (IIS) provided comprehensive classroom activities for displaced homemakers to increase their employability. The curriculum included a minimum of 50 classroom hours plus at least two hours of individual counseling and six hours of structured group support.

3. Employment Placements were outcomes of displaced homemaker graduates into either full-time or part-time employment.

4. Training Placements were enrollments of displaced homemaker graduates into preparatory, vocational or academic programs.

A twenty-two member advisory committee with expertise from education, employment, human services and government supports the program. As part of its responsibility, the committee provides advice to the Higher Education Coordinating Board's Executive Director on program contract awards. Members of the advisory committee provided hours of service reviewing grant applications. Major factors in the application review were: 1) quality of services; 2) maximum effective utilization of financial, human and community resources; 3) expressed needs of the target population; 4) overall feasibility and efficiency of proposed plan; and 5) geographic distribution of services.

A task force to evaluate and review toll-free telephone services for displaced homemakers in Washington State was formally established in May, 1989. This task force was comprised of committee members, a displaced homemaker, and an outside person from an existing information and referral system. The team analyzed eight years of service provision and compared these services with the state of Illinois. Illinois State has comparable state funding for displaced homemakers and has operated a toll-free telephone line since 1980. This task force reviewed past and current delivery of services with a toll-free line, letters of support indicating use by service providers, and the overall goal for this service.

Due to the growing and significant increase of information and referral services at contracted sites and the continual decrease in numbers of people served via toll-free line, the advisory committee recommended discontinuing funding for an information services project and placing the funds into direct services. This decision freed an additional $79,000 for direct services in the 1991-93 biennium. As reflected in this report, local contractors saw a 60 percent increase in their information and referrals even though the toll-free telephone service was discontinued. The advisory committee included a recommendation to expand HECB program staff's role in statewide marketing activities and to develop and distribute a resource list of statewide toll-free telephone services.

The program office at the HECB is responsible for statewide coordinated activities and administration of DHP. The program office began the biennium with a full-time program manager, a part-time assistant and a part-time office assistant (two FTEs). The two assistant positions have been upgraded to program coordinator and program secretary. The two full-time equivalent positions allotted to the program office were fully utilized.

Program guidelines and procedures ensure appropriate utilization of funds for direct delivery of services. Program staff provide ongoing review of contractor progress through site visits and analysis of required quarterly reports. These activities ensure that state funds are properly administered and that contractors remain in compliance with legislative intent.

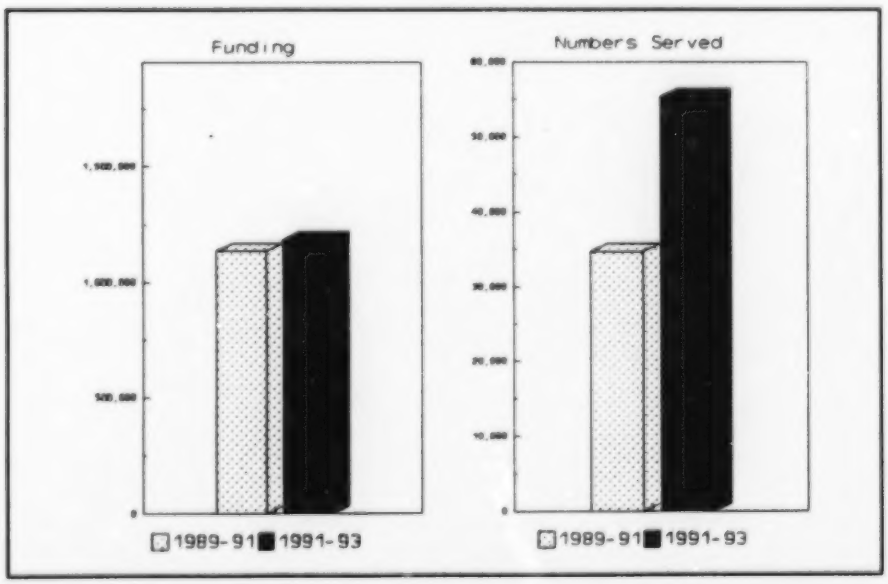
## FISCAL AND PLACEMENT DATA

The initial program appropriation for the 1991-93 biennial budget was $1,012,000. The program's revenue is derived from a $10.00 surcharge on marriage licenses. The program experienced a two and one half percent reduction in appropriations due to a revenue short fall which impacted all programs funded through the State General Fund. This reduction was absorbed within administration of this statewide program, leaving a revised biennial total of $987,000.

As required by statute, a competitive application process was followed for dissemination of grant funds. A total of 28 letters of intent to apply for grant funds were submitted to the HECB. Eight employment and training contracts were awarded to eleven organizations for the 1991-93 biennium. Contract funds totaled $766,321.33 where contractors provided a match of $418,239.43, amounting to thirty-five percent of the total contract expenditure of $1,184,560.76.

These funds enabled 55,363 individuals to access the Displaced Homemaker Program. This number represents a 60 percent increase from the previous biennium with only a five percent increase in grant funds. Table 1 illustrates this increase in total served.

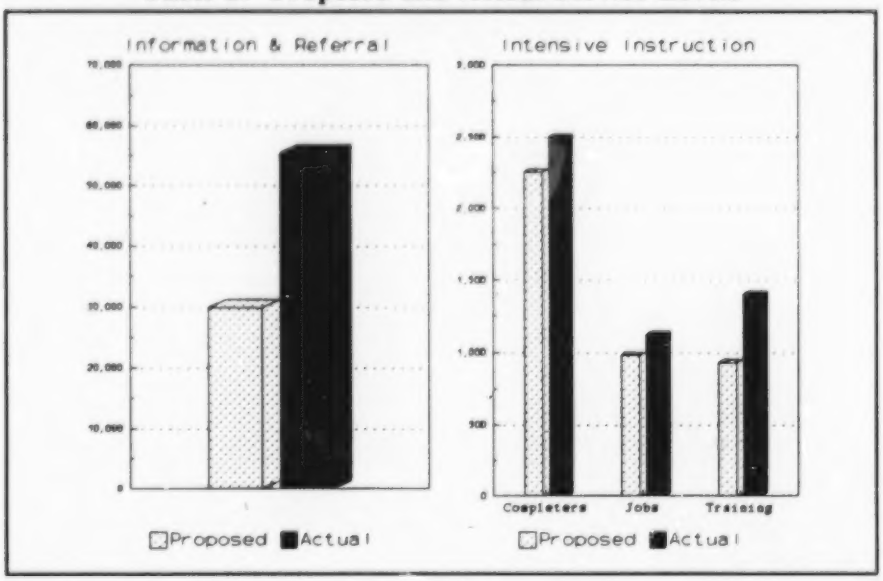
**Table 1: Funding and Service Increase**



The 55,363 displaced homemakers were served through a diverse range of options, such as workshops, telephone counseling, coordinated service sites and collaborative agreements with other agencies in surrounding communities. These individuals received assistance at an average cost of $13.84 per person.

Approximately 2,496 eligible displaced homemakers completed the intensive instructional classes, amounting to an 81 percent statewide completion rate. Of those completers, 1,123 were placed into jobs and 1,399 into training/school at an average cost of $303.85 per person (some individuals were placed in both jobs and school).

**Table 2: Proposed and Actual Service Levels**




## ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

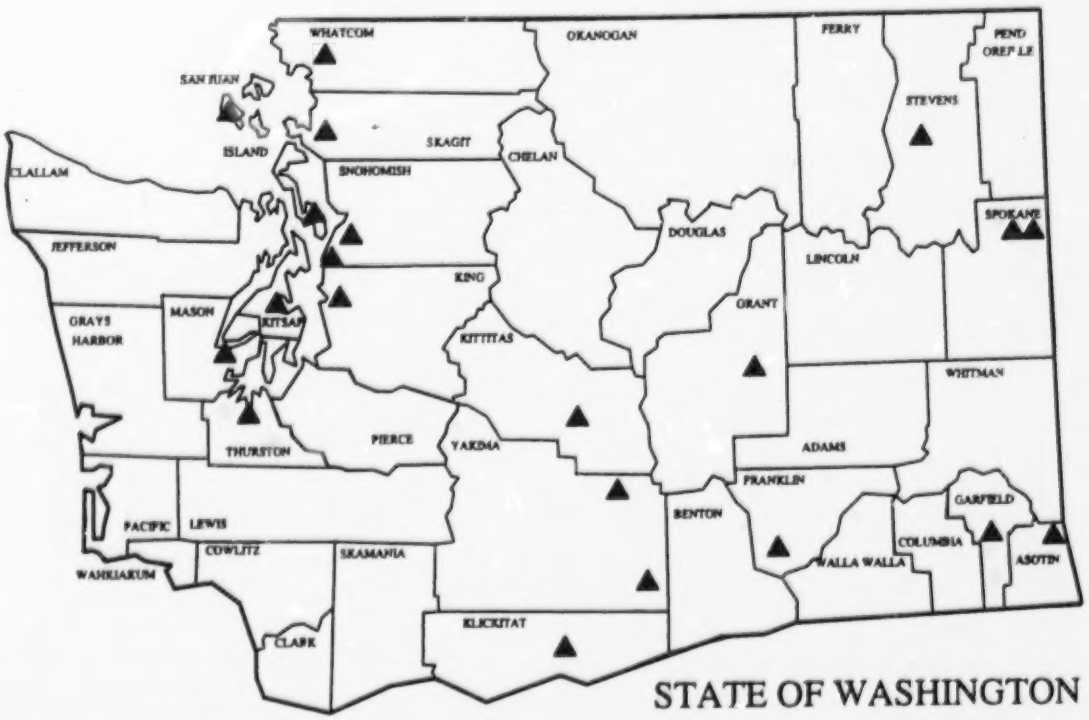
Given that one purpose of DHP is to advance economic sufficiency for displaced homemakers, the measurement of hourly wages has been used to assess the program's effectiveness. The average hourly wage for program graduates placed in jobs (1,123) for this contract period was $5.75. Of the program graduates with jobs, 44 percent are in full-time positions and 56 percent are in part-time positions.

The Department of Revenue estimates that for every $1,000 in income, $121.75 is returned to the government in state and local taxes. A 1.5 multiplier is applied to this equation to estimate anticipated dollars recycled through the economy. Assuming a graduate maintains employment for one year after program completion, this ratio can be used to

derive the anticipated dollars recycled through Washington State's economic system. It is anticipated that up to $3.6 million will be returned to the state through tax revenues during the next two years because of the Displaced Homemaker Program's 1991-93 success.

Along with revenue generated through employment, savings in welfare payments result from job placements. With an overall 45 percent employment rate, it is anticipated that 359 persons receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were employed because of the training. The average monthly AFDC grant during this period was $531.00. It is therefore projected that the state could save $190,629 per month in welfare payments. Based on a two-year forecast, this total savings equates to approximately $4.5 million. In aggregate, it is conceivable that up to $8.1 million could be made available to Washington State as a result of the Displaced Homemaker Program's 1991-93 activities. This is significant, as the program has the potential to return $8.00 for every dollar invested.

## SCOPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED




STATE OF WASHINGTON

▲ Locations of DHP centers and programs

As the previous map illustrates, Displaced Homemaker funded centers and programs are distributed across the state. The services provided through contracts with eleven different organizations included both instruction and support. A minimum of 58 hours for instructional services are designed to assist participants to explore and access job opportunities. Grounded in adult education theory, the intensive instructional services address aptitude and self-assessment, training requirements for specific jobs, development of job search skills and personal adjustment required in the transition from dependence to independence.

Outcomes from the intensive instructional services can be immediate employment and/or enrollment in on-the-job training programs, vocational programs, or academic schooling. Placements into training/academic schooling increased by 37 percent from the previous biennium. Local service providers report that more displaced homemaker graduates chose training/academic schooling due to local economic fluctuations and long-term employment goals that require such qualifications.

Support services consist of one-day workshops, telephone counseling and referrals to other services within the community or to federal and state assistance programs. Support service statistics nearly doubled from the previous biennium. Again, local service providers convey that the public appearances, radio talk shows, brochures and/or fundraising activities have paid off in marketing returns. Program providers also report increasing needs (such as basic survival or interpretative services) of the community. Communities also seem to have learned to trust local displaced homemaker programs for assistance or referral.

Statewide information and referral services were delivered throughout the state through coordinated efforts with local, state and regional offices such as: the National Displaced Homemakers Network, Department of Labor Women's Bureau, Department of Social and Health Services, Employment Security Department, Helping Ourselves Means Education, Northwest Equity Institute, Carl Perkins Single Parent/Displaced Homemaker programs, the Washington Association of Technical and Community College Women's Programs, among others. Local centers and programs are proficient in providing information and referral on employment, job-readiness programs, on-the-job training or apprentice programs, academic and vocational information and numerous statewide resources.

The coordination of regional workshops was accomplished through the HECB program office. Outreach workshops were cosponsored and conducted in areas of the state where a center or program funded by the DHP did not exist. During the biennium, a total of 13 workshops were conducted where 232 participants and 134 service providers gathered information and shared resources.

Outreach workshops provide information and refer individuals in transition to established services and resources within their local community. They also contribute to local information and referral services about employment and training options for people in transition. The main focus of outreach is to provide goal setting tools, increase awareness of local resource agencies and to market the state program.

A critical element of the program is the collaboration among program funded contractors in meeting the diverse needs of displaced homemakers. Coordination and cooperation between various organizations and the Higher Education Coordinating Board are necessary to create innovative methods for service delivery.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

An annual orientation and in-service training covering marketing techniques was provided for DHP contractors and other people serving the needs of displaced homemakers. The training was coordinated with staff from the National Displaced Homemakers Network. This organization also actively lobbies for displaced homemaker issues at the federal level and started a nationwide training initiative in 1990.

The National Network's State Technical Assistance and Training Effort (STATE) is a five-year initiative to provide customized training and in-depth technical assistance for each state within the ten regions of the nation. The academic year of 1991-92 was Washington State's turn to host the National Network's STATE program. Washington State program providers affirmed two training needs as identified in DHP's strategic plan: 1) non-traditional employment/working with employers and 2) diversity. The two sessions were held late fall of 1991 and early spring of 1992. Both sessions were well attended by DHP contractors, advisory committee members and other statewide service providers.

In addition to the annual training and two STATE sessions, regional conference participation was encouraged and supported by the program. Washington State program providers thus had several opportunities for professional growth and skill development throughout the biennium.

## DEMOGRAPHICS AND PROGRAM USE

The 1990 Census statistics show that there are more women (50.4 percent) than men (49.6 percent) in Washington State. These statistics also note that men outnumber women in all age groups up to 55-59 years of age, where women start to outnumber men by two percent and incrementally increase in each age range from that point on.

In Washington State, one of the main causes of displacement for homemakers is separation or divorce. Seventy-five percent of the displaced homemakers that received services in the 1991-93 biennium were separated or divorced, while six percent were widowed (Chart 1). These data illustrate that the program is assisting the people it is legislatively mandated to serve. Program proportions are higher than the 1990 state census data where 14 percent of the female population 15 years and older are separated or divorced and 10 percent are widowed.[1] Eighty-four percent of the displaced homemakers who used the program during 1991-1993 were in their prime working years of 30-59 (Chart 2).

**Chart 1: MARITAL STATUS**

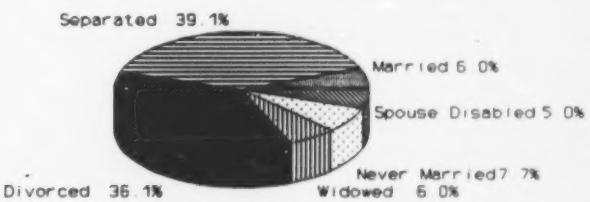
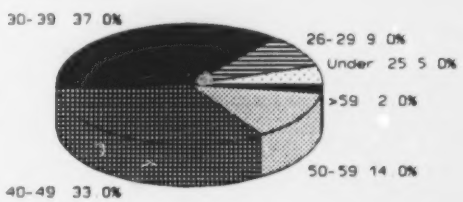



**Chart 2: AGE OF CLIENTS**




Of the 56 percent of displaced homemaker graduates placed into part-time work, 57 percent were simultaneously enrolled in a training program. This statistic, along with the increase of training/schooling placements suggests an awareness that an education can increase earning capacity. This is of particular importance for women since they need, on the average, substantially more education than men to reach similar earning levels.[2] The simultaneous participation in employment and training/school suggests that the stages of transition for a displaced homemaker to become independent are likely to take longer than the current structure of the program's service delivery model.

Washington State's displaced homemaker population continues to confront adverse socio-economic conditions brought on by the reductions in defense, timber, trade and manufacturing industries, the dwindling supply of affordable housing and incomes not keeping ahead of inflation. As the state continues to feel the effects of a recessionary business cycle, unemployment and changes in family structures will contribute to the increasing need for services offered through the Washington State Displaced Homemaker Program.

---

[1] *1990 Census of Population and Housing for Washington State, 1991, OFM: Table 14: separated = 2.1%; widowed = 10%; divorced = 11.8%.*

[2] *Bureau of the Census Series P-70, No. 21. Data are for 1987. For example, women with some college - on the average - earn $10,704 compared to men earning $20,316; vocational degree earnings - women at $13,908 and men $23,004; associate degree earnings - women at $14,472 and men at $25,596 and so on.*

## CLIENT PROFILE

Information on the program's contracted services is collected from two sources. DHP contractors submit quarterly reports addressing all aspects of their contracts and progress made toward goal attainment and financial accountability. The second form of data collection is personal client data forms. These forms are completed three times by displaced homemakers participating in the intensive instructional services: at intake, exit and 60-days follow-up. Compilation of client data is the basis for information in this section.

A total of 2,496 eligible displaced homemakers completed the intensive instructional services. The typical profile of a displaced homemaker in Washington State is female, white/caucasian, separated or divorced, with zero to two dependents, and with a high school diploma/equivalent, or some college (Charts 3, 4 & 5).

**Chart 3: NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS**

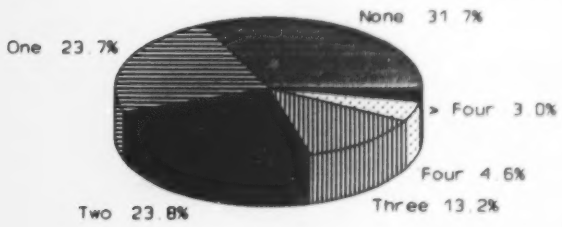



**Chart 4: EDUCATION**

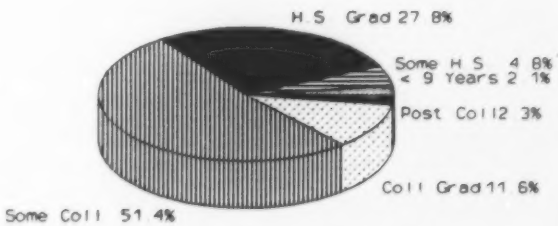
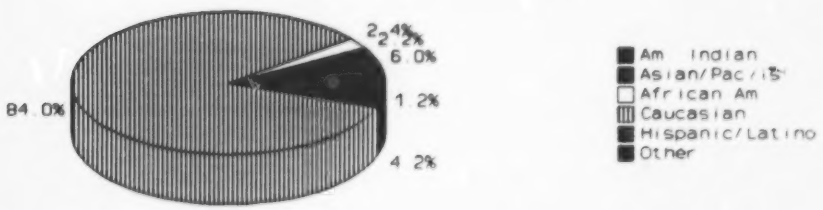



**Chart 5: ETHNICITY**




Seventy-seven percent of job placements were in these five categories:

- Clerical - bookkeeping, filing, information & data services;
- Consumer Services - consumable commodities, domestic services, travel;
- Entrepreneurial - own business, cottage industry;
- Business - finance, insurance, real estate;
- Human Services - home health aides, child care, senior /retirement services.

Seventy-one percent of the training placements were in these five categories:

- Education - teaching, instructing, training, vocational education;
- Computer/Information Services - word processing, programming, systems-analysis, communications;
- Health - counseling, medicine, dental, physical therapy, nursing;
- Clerical - information and data services, bookkeeping, filing, typing;
- Trade/Industrial - carpentry, construction, metal/chemical/wood/mineral processing.

Graduates entered educational programs in a variety of settings including community colleges, vocational/technical colleges, baccalaureate institutions and on-the-job training locations (Table 3).

**Table 3: Vocational/Educational Sites**

| INSTITUTION | PERCENT |
|---|---|
| Community College | 72 Percent |
| Vocational/Technical College | 18 Percent |
| On-the-job Training | 7 Percent |
| Four-year College | 3 Percent |

## SERVICE EVALUATION

Components of behavioral changes leading to increased employability are measured by the self-evaluation section in the client data forms. Program participants fill out a Likert-scaled self-evaluation administered at intake and 60 days after program completion. The Likert-scaled self-evaluation was developed in 1983, based on the evaluation of the program's first contract period by the firm of P.M. Consulting. The evaluation instrument measures participants' perception of self-confidence and competence regarding employment. The underlying supposition is that increased self-confidence and knowledge of job search methods contributes to increased employment now and in the future.

From the evaluation data, displaced homemakers entered the program either unemployed or under-employed with the majority having low self-confidence regarding employment ability. The average intake score of 3 changed to 5.5 at the 60-day follow-up on a seven point index scale, where the value of 1 is poor or low and the value of 7 is excellent or high. Statewide, displaced homemaker graduates increased their self-confidence, awareness of educational and training opportunities and knowledge of services available in their community. The greatest change occurred in attitudes and development of job search methods.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Two program brochures, an updated and expanded resource directory and the newsletter were developed by the HECB program staff in marketing the program. These supplemented several radio talk shows and feature newspaper articles on the program during the biennium.

- Training and school selections of graduates reflect an awareness of long-range employment opportunities. The occupational outlook in the medical, information services, and education fields are expected to grow at the fastest rate up to the year 2000. [3] This biennium also saw a significant increase of graduates placed in the trades/industrial occupations and entrepreneurial pursuits. These outcomes represent the concentrated efforts of the Northwest Displaced Homemakers Center (Skagit and Whatcom Community Colleges), and the DH Center at the Community Colleges of Spokane. The NWDHC implemented a mentoring program for displaced homemaker graduates interested in the non-traditional fields and has showcased non-traditional professions through annual events entitled "The Road Less Graveled." The DH Center in Spokane works closely with the college's Trades and Technology for Women through the gender equity and non-traditional grants received by the Life Skills Women's Programs. Historically, non-traditional fields and small business have not been choices of displaced homemaker graduates. The placements in these fields represent an encouraging new trend for graduates' economic self-sufficiency.

- Statewide, DHP contractors have wrestled with providing culturally relevant and ethnic appropriate services. The Displaced Homemaker Center of South Central Washington has proven to be successful in this arena for the past two biennia. Yakima Valley Community College provides bilingual services for displaced homemakers in the Yakima Valley and has produced videos and brochures in Spanish. The Columbia Basin College has launched its first Hispanic Women's support groups conducted in Spanish to assist a growing clientele. The DH Center in King County has also successfully collaborated with a multitude of organizations serving diverse communities.

---

*[3]Based upon data in the Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1989, growth in these fields are expected: medical assistants 70 percent; home health aides 68 percent; data processing equipment 61 percent; and physical therapists 57 percent.*

The center has strengthened linkages for coordinated services with the Russian, Korean, and Laotian communities, El Centro de La Raza, the Jewish Family Service and the Native American Center. For the past two biennia, the center has provided intensive workshops meeting the needs of the Project YES participants, which serves low-income garden communities in Yesler Terrace and Rainier Vista. The DH Center continues to actively establish strong alliances for coordination which promote DHP's strategy of providing multi-ethnic and multi-cultural services that provide relevant training and education.

## SUMMARY

This report demonstrates that the Displaced Homemaker Program has accomplished its goals during the 1991-93 biennium through the following activities:

1) Statutorily required multipurpose service centers were renewed in four highly populated areas of the state with two centers also holding sub-contractual agreements in neighboring counties or college districts;

2) Three programs targeted to the needs of rural displaced homemakers were continued and a fourth was added to expand the statewide network;

3) Statewide outreach was extended and information services were reorganized;

4) Consultation and coordination was increased among the statewide displaced homemaker providers, HECB staff, and regional and national organizations; and

5) Access to in-service training for service providers was made available by the Higher Education Coordinating Board staff, community members and the national network.

The Displaced Homemaker Program continues to address the cycle of failure, building a broad foundation of life skills and enabling displaced homemakers to be successful. The program continues to reduce welfare and related social costs to our economy, while providing a foundation on which displaced homemakers can build a self-fulfilling, independent life.

## PROGRAM ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Displaced Homemaker Program Advisory Committee developed the following two recommendations based on their work with the strategic plan.

- Locate research funds that would support efforts to do a longitudinal study on program graduates. The HECB program staff are involved in designing outcomes research on displaced homemaker graduates to determine long-term program effectiveness, but to date funds have not been available to implement such a study.

- Based on the steady increase in demand for services provided by the program and on the increased cultural/ethnic diversity of the population, the Higher Education Coordinating Board should develop strategies for increasing the Displaced Homemaker Program's funding level. The primary focus for the increase in funds should be directed to re-establishing job specialist positions that were lost in the previous biennium and to increase services for under-represented populations.

## REFERENCES

Career Opportunities News, Factsheet on Level of Earnings Compared to Education Levels, based on data from Bureau of the Census Series P-70, No. 21, 1987. Garrett Park, MD.

Career Opportunities News, Factsheet on Growth in Occupations, 1988-2000, based upon data in the Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1989. Garrett Park, MD.

Census Bureau Statistics, Office of Financial Management, 1990 Census of Population for Washington State, June, 1991. Olympia, Washington.

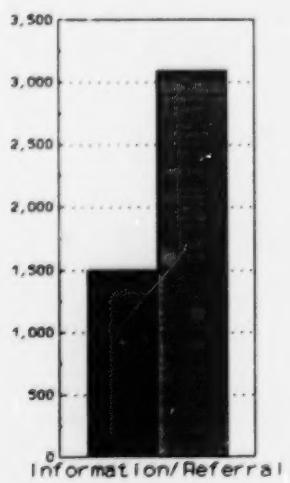
## COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF SPOKANE

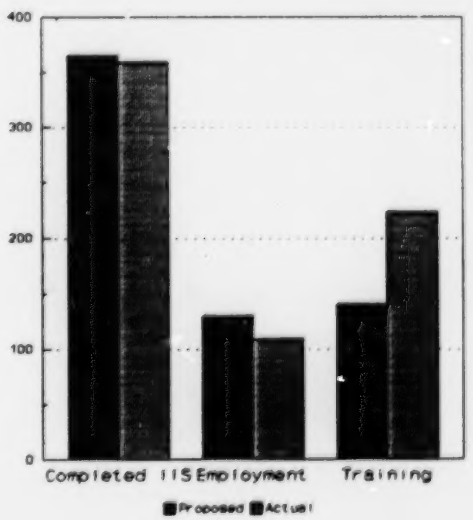
Multipurpose Service Center

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $111,326.80 | Program Funds |
| | $ 72,830.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $184,156.80 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $111,327.11 | Program Funds |
| | $ 80,671.09 | Matching Funds |
| | $191,998.20 | Total |

Community Colleges of Spokane's center provided services for displaced homemakers living in Spokane, Ferry, Whitman, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, and Stevens Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 1,500 | 3,089 |
| Number Completing IIS | 365 | 359 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 130 | 109 |
| Number Placed into Training | 140 | 223 |



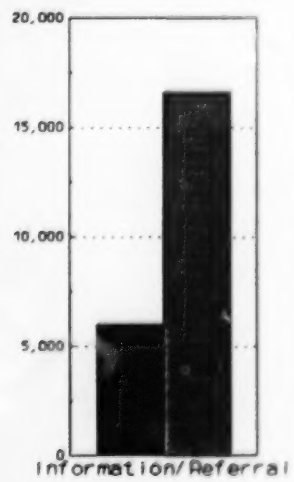
## LAKE WASHINGTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE

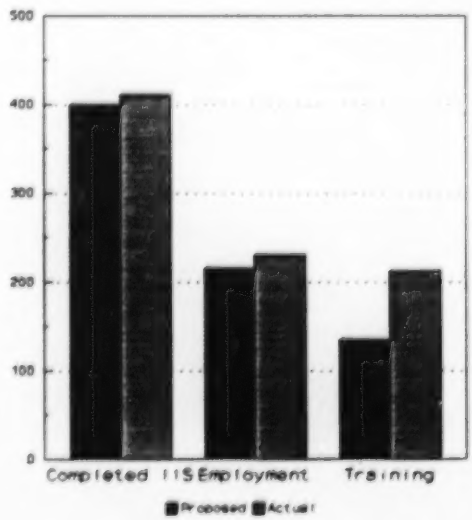
Multipurpose Service Center

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $112,461.80 | Program Funds |
| | $ 59,500.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $171,961.80 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $112,461.80 | Program Funds |
| | $ 68,894.99 | Matching Funds |
| | $181,356.79 | Total |

Lake Washington Technical College's center provided services for displaced homemakers living in Seattle/King County with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 6,000 | 16,585 |
| Number Completing IIS | 400 | 411 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 215 | 230 |
| Number Placed into Training | 135 | 212 |



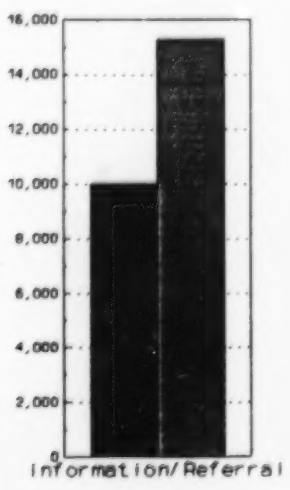
## YAKIMA VALLEY COLLEGE/COLUMBIA BASIN COLLEGE

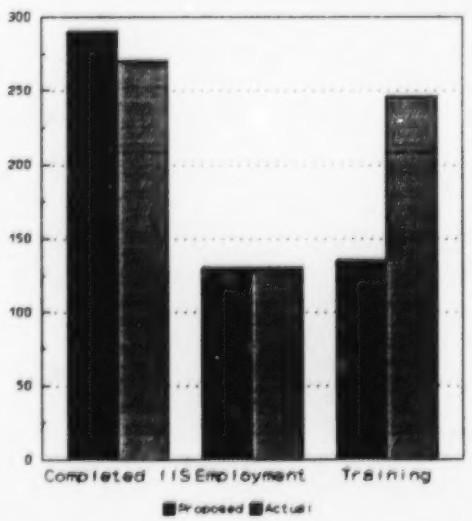
Multipurpose Service Center

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $115,412.36 | Program Funds |
| | $ 47,314.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $162,726.36 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $113,940.40 | Program Funds |
| | $ 47,314.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $161,254.40 | Total |

Yakima Valley and Columbia Basin Community Colleges' center provided services for displaced homemakers living in Yakima, Kittitas, Klickitat, Benton and Franklin Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 10,000 | 15,260 |
| Number Completing IIS | 290 | 270 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 130 | 130 |
| Number Placed into Training | 135 | 267 |



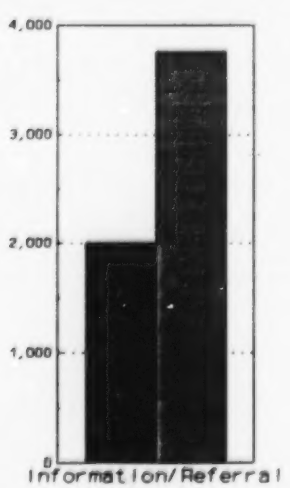
## SKAGIT VALLEY COLLEGE/WHATCOM COMMUNITY COLLEGE

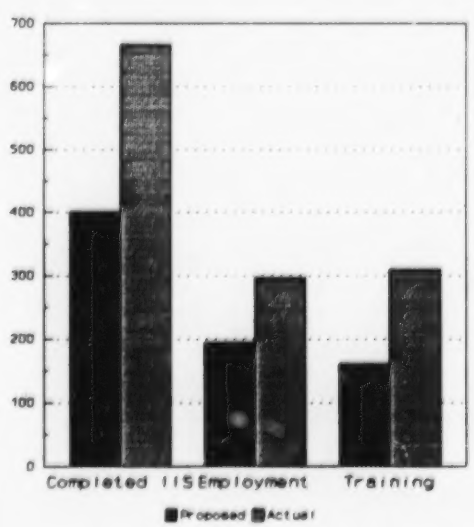
Multipurpose Service Center

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $116,184.18 | Program Funds |
| | $ 58,584.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $174,768.18 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $116,184.00 | Program Funds |
| | $ 71,591.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $187,775.00 | Total |

Skagit Valley and Whatcom Community Colleges' center provided services for displaced homemakers living in San Juan, Skagit, Island and Whatcom Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 2,000 | 3,754 |
| Number Completing IIS | 400 | 666 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 194 | 296 |
| Number Placed into Training | 160 | 309 |



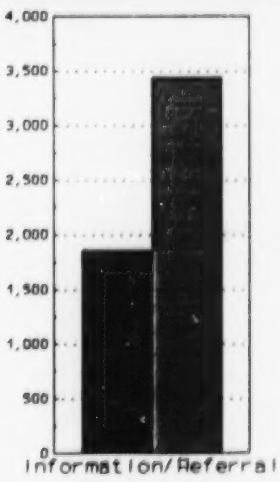
## PATHWAYS FOR WOMEN

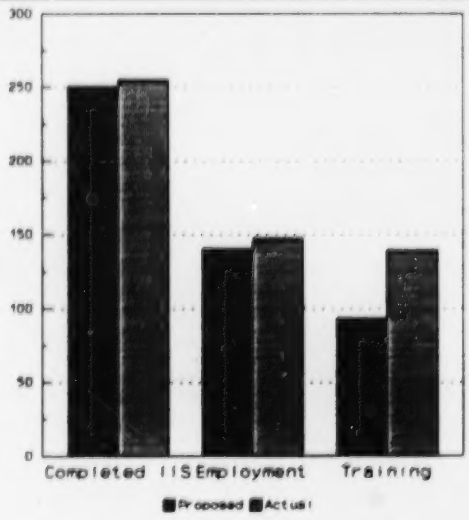
Program of Services

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $ 78,814.00 | Program Funds |
| | $ 34,523.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $113,337.00 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $ 78,814.00 | Program Funds |
| | $ 34,523.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $113,337.00 | Total |

Pathways for Women, in collaboration with Edmonds Community College and Everett Public Library, provided services for displaced homemakers living in Snohomish and North King Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 1,850 | 3,433 |
| Number Completing IIS | 250 | 255 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 140 | 147 |
| Number Placed into Training | 93 | 139 |



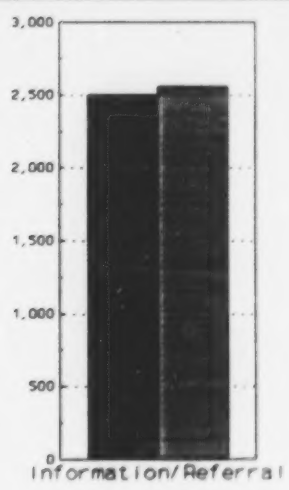
## OLYMPIC COLLEGE

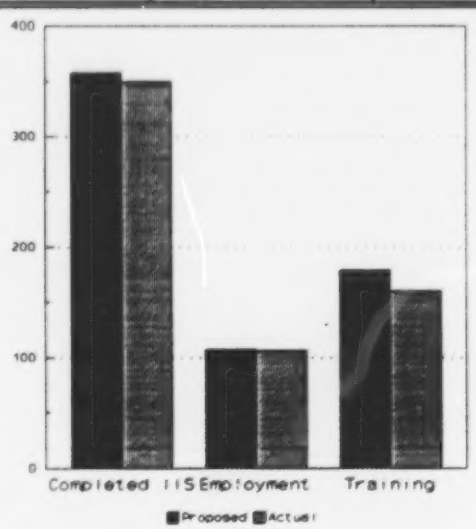
Program of Services

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $ 78,696.13 | Program Funds |
| | $ 39,921.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $118,617.13 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $ 76,476.35 | Program Funds |
| | $ 40,228.23 | Matching Funds |
| | $116,704.58 | Total |

Olympic College's program provided services for displaced homemakers living in Kitsap and Mason Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 2,500 | 2,556 |
| Number Completing IIS | 357 | 349 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 107 | 106 |
| Number Placed into Training | 179 | 160 |



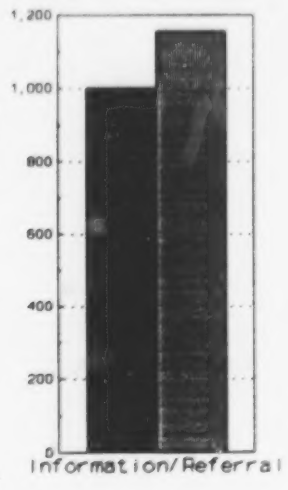
## WALLA WALLA COMMUNITY COLLEGE/CLARKSTON CENTER

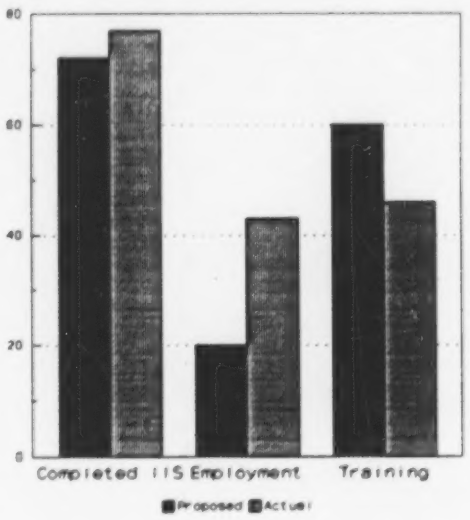
Program of Services

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $ 79,502.09 | Program Funds |
| | $ 39,065.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $118,567.09 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $ 79,073.19 | Program Funds |
| | $ 39,042.62 | Matching Funds |
| | $118,115.81 | Total |

Walla Walla Community College/Clarkston Center provided services for displaced homemakers living in Asotin and Garfield Counties with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 1,000 | 1,156 |
| Number Completing IIS | 72 | 77 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 20 | 43 |
| Number Placed into Training | 60 | 46 |



## OLYMPIA YWCA

Program of Services

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contract Amount: | $ 78,044.18 | Program Funds |
| | $ 33,004.00 | Matching Funds |
| | $111,048.18 | Total |
| Expenditures: | $ 78,044.18 | Program Funds |
| | $ 35,974.50 | Matching Funds |
| | $114,018.68 | Total |

The Olympia YWCA's program provided services for displaced homemakers living in Thurston County with measurable objectives in the four primary categories:

| OBJECTIVE | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|
| Information and Referral | 5,000 | 6,428 |
| Number Completing IIS | 125 | 102 |
| Number Placed into Employment | 50 | 62 |
| Number Placed into Training | 29 | 43 |